

GRANTING PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO CERTAIN
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR, ETC.

MARCH 3, 1910.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 6932.]

This bill is a substitute for the following Senate bills referred to
said committee:

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| S. 250. R. Ella Cooper. | S. 4164. Henry K. Murphy. |
| 606. William H. Hall. | 4227. John Stephens. |
| 720. Ambrose F. Wade. | 4405. Thomas J. Ausbourne. |
| 828. John Ryan, alias John Connell. | 4406. Henry C. Babb. |
| 1292. Isaac Hollister. | 4408. Augustus S. Boughton. |
| 1351. Francis M. Johnson. | 4442. John McCracken. |
| 1956. Auguste E. Bourquin. | 4602. George B. Pearl. |
| 1963. William Myers. | 4753. John D. Hobron. |
| 1999. Joseph A. Root. | 4758. Frank Morgan. |
| 2347. Jacob Christina. | 4766. Catharine Cahill. |
| 2385. Thomas Uttley. | 5181. Frank M. Barry. |
| 2461. Benjamin C. Sparks. | 5192. Cassel E. McCoy. |
| 2462. William G. Lewis. | 5261. Almont Silsby. |
| 2599. Augustus F. French. | 5262. John C. Bettis. |
| 2836. Margaret Rice Sanford. | 5263. Joseph David. |
| 2865. Davis W. Webb. | 5545. Ella Palmer. |
| 2949. Daniel B. Morris. | 5600. John H. Morgan. |
| 2971. David Cole. | 5639. Samuel Willard. |
| 2999. Harlan P. Sherwin. | 5644. Leonard B. Corliss. |
| 3027. Willoughby Schaffer. | 5674. Charles G. Hastings. |
| 3197. Neil McDougall. | 5719. William H. Pleasant. |
| 3223. John S. Herwick. | 5808. Minnie E. Lloyd. |
| 3231. William H. Ashwill. | 5821. William Wansbrough. |
| 3241. George W. Rollman. | 5924. Charles W. Culbertson. |
| 3278. John Lang. | 5925. George W. Graves. |
| 3372. Hiram B. Gould. | 5934. Susan E. Gaffney. |
| 3385. James Martin. | 5948. George W. Sparks. |
| 3391. David E. Cross. | 5953. John Murray. |
| 3393. Mary E. Howe. | 5956. Henry Walters. |
| 3400. Chancey Williams. | 5958. Lewis J. Laws. |
| 3405. George W. Boggs. | 5960. Catharine Cooper. |
| 3542. Peter J. Dresser. | 5965. Henry M. Ramsey. |
| 3827. William M. Post. | 6077. Adda M. Conner. |
| 4001. Henry T. Snyder. | 6108. Joseph Coates. |
| 4127. Thomas J. Carr. | 6124. Sarah S. Mendenhall. |
| 4160. Joseph Pyles. | 6207. Samuel P. Dale. |

S. 6298. Eliza Brainard.
 6299. Susanna A. Johnson.
 6300. Orville V. Percy.
 6320. Henry Hoss.
 6348. Joseph M. Kimball.
 6354. Thomas S. Stephens.
 6463. Celia Jenks.
 6468. Charles M. Long, alias Max von Rogester.

S. Mary L. B. McBride.
 6537. Warren I. Buzzell.
 6618. Samuel E. Tuttle.
 6623. Albert Siler.
 6634. Samuel Brockway.
 6664. George W. Farrington.
 6666. David Barcus.
 6683. Thomas Welsh.
 6684. Sarah R. Helsby.

The following are the facts ascertained by the committee concerning the case of each beneficiary in said bills, and the conclusion of the committee as to the proper amount of pension or increase of pension which should be granted:

S. 250. R. Ella Cooper is the widow of Stearns F. Cooper, late captain Company M, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted November 1, 1862, as a private in Company H, Second Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, and was promoted captain Company M, same regiment, March 24, 1863. He was honorably discharged and mustered out March 23, 1863. He was appointed February 9, 1864, as first lieutenant Company H, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and served until December 1, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He died of consumption March 3, 1876.

The widow filed a claim under the general law and also a claim under the act of June 27, 1890. The latter claim was admitted at \$8 per month, which rate was increased by the widows' act of April 19, 1908, to \$12 per month, this being the pension she is now receiving. Her claim under the general law was rejected, and properly so, for the reason that she could not prove her husband's fatal disease to have been chargeable to his military service.

Mrs. Cooper, who was married to the soldier April 2, 1863, is now in the sixty-sixth year of her age, broken in health, and destitute. The evidence filed with this committee shows that she is a nervous wreck and is absolutely incapacitated for earning a living. Since soldier died she has supported herself with the needle, but now, owing to her advanced age and serious affliction, she is no longer able to follow her occupation. The evidence also shows that she is desperately poor and without money or property of any kind and has no means of support except her pension and what little friends and relatives contribute to her maintenance.

In view of the soldier's honorable and faithful service and the widow's grievous affliction and extreme poverty, and in consideration of the fact that she is a war widow, your committee recommend in her case increase of pension to the general-law rating of \$20 per month.

S. 606. William H. Hall, of Morgantown, W. Va., the claimant, served from August 22, 1864, to June 10, 1865, as a private in Company F, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. His claim under the general law, filed April 24, 1890, on account of chronic nasopharyngeal and bronchial catarrh, he abandoned many years ago.

Soldier is now 63 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since December 31, 1890, but the evidence submitted

to your committee shows that he is unable to labor or earn a support. He has disease of lungs, cough, catarrh, and other infirmities incident to old age, and two physicians and six neighbors testify, in affidavits filed with this committee, that he is totally disabled for manual labor.

Evidence filed with this committee further shows that claimant owns 65 shares, value \$100 per share, of a department store at Morgantown, W. Va., which he declares pays no dividends and is running at a loss; also 1 vacant lot, value not stated, and 5 shares of bank stock paying 6 per cent, or \$30 per year, which, with his pension, is his means for his support.

Additional evidence filed with your committee and statement made by the Senator who introduced the bill is to the effect that the 65 shares of Acme Publishing Company stock is absolutely worthless and brings in no income of any character whatsoever. The claimant therefore has an income of only \$30 per year outside of his pension, and in view of these statements, your committee believe it is justified in recommending an allowance to him of an increase of his pension to \$24 per month, a higher rate not being warranted because of the fact that his service was less than one year.

S. 720. Ambrose F. Wade was a private in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He served from February 25, 1864, to November 2, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was originally pensioned under the general law at \$8 per month from December 9, 1882, for varicose veins of both legs. His claim for increase under the general law filed June 1, 1889, was rejected August 20, 1902, and claim for additional disability, injury to head, was rejected same date on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove incurrence in service and in line of duty.

Claimant is now upward of 66 years of age. When he was last medically examined, November 6, 1901, he was reported to be suffering from varicose veins, injury to head, heart trouble, injury to right hip and left shoulder, and to be totally disabled for earning a support by manual labor. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is at present suffering from right hydrocele, fracture of right femur, injury of head, chronic diarrhea, hemorrhoids, heart disease, varicose veins of both legs, and other infirmities, and is absolutely unable to perform manual labor, or to do anything toward earning a support. Several neighbors testify that soldier is totally disabled and that he has no property and no means for his support.

On account of his advanced age, his faithful and honorable service of nearly two years, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 828. John Ryan, alias John Connell, was a private in Company C, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He served

from June 3, 1864, to May 7, 1865, when honorably discharged. He was a prisoner of war at Libby Prison from March 25 to March 30, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$20 per month. It is shown by the evidence that he suffers from injury to head, disease of stomach, chronic rheumatism, disease of heart, varicose veins, and disease of nervous system, and is totally disabled and must have some one to take care of him. The facts are substantiated by medical and other affidavits filed with this committee. It further appears that he is destitute of property and is without means of support except his pension.

It is believed that the facts in his case warrant increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1292. Isaac Hollister, the claimant, was a private in Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 12, 1862, and was discharged May 11, 1865, on surgeon's certificate of disability as follows:

Blindness of both eyes caused by chronic inflammation and erysipelas, in my opinion induced by exposure while in the line of duty. Disability, total.

Soldier is now on the pension roll at \$30 per month under the general law for loss of sight of right eye and disease of left eye. His claim for increase to a higher rate filed October 14, 1907, was rejected March 25, 1908.

He is now about 71 years of age. He is not wholly blind in both eyes, but nearly or practically so. He is blind in right eye and has been so since his discharge from the service. His left eye is greatly impaired and he has but little sight in it. The bureau surgeons who last examined him, December 26, 1907, reported that:

Claimant is absolutely incapable of earning his living in any way, and it would not be safe for him to go about alone.

Dr. John Galen Locke, of Denver, Colo., certified January 23, 1909, that claimant is totally blind in right eye, and that his vision in left eye is but two-twentieths, and that he considers him almost blind and would be unable to do any manual labor. Neighbors testify that claimant is totally disabled and at times can not go on the street without a guide, and that his only means of support is his pension. It is believed that soldier's condition is such that increase of pension to \$40 per month is warranted, his disability being of service origin.

S. 1351. Francis M. Johnson, of Dixmont, Me., the claimant, enlisted in the Union Army September 19, 1861, as a private in Company B, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was later appointed sergeant in Company D, same regiment, and in March, 1862, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He served until July 13, 1863, when he honorably resigned. He is now on the pension roll at \$20 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His original allowance was under the general law at \$7.50 per month from discharge for injury of right testicle incurred during his military service.

Soldier was born February 15, 1830, and is consequently about 80 years of age. The evidence on file in his case shows that he is

generally broken down from disease and old age, and is totally unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. It is also in evidence that he is poor and needy and practically without income, except his pension. His advanced age, honorable service of nearly two years, his total disability, and poverty, warrant increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1956. Auguste E. Bourquin, the claimant, served in the Union Army during the civil war as a private in Company K, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery. He enlisted June 9, 1862, and served three years, being honorably discharged June 10, 1865. After the war he enlisted in the Regular Army and served three years, from June 22, 1865, to June 22, 1868, as a private in Company A, Twenty-second Regiment U. S. Infantry.

He now receives a pension of \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. He is about 69 years of age and is crippled by loss of left leg above knee, sustained in accident since the war. He is also afflicted with heart disease and other infirmities incident to old age, and the evidence of physicians on file with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to do any manual labor or earn a support. It is further shown that he is poor and without property or income except his pension. On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1963. William Myers, the claimant, served from August 14, 1862, to June 26, 1865, as a private in Company H, Ninety-ninth and Fiftieth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month for lumbago resulting from injury of back and kidneys incurred in service.

Claimant is now in the seventieth year of his age. He suffers from rheumatism, lumbago, asthma, and other infirmities incident to old age, and is entirely disabled for any kind of labor.

His total disability is shown from the reports of his medical examinations on file in the bureau and by the evidence of a physician and two neighbors filed with this committee. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is totally disabled for earning a support by manual labor. It is further shown that claimant has no property or income except his pension and has a wife dependent upon him for support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 1999. Joseph A. Root, late quartermaster-sergeant, Company G, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, served from August 14, 1861, to September 5, 1864, and was honorably discharged.

He is now pensioned at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$10 per month.

Claimant is an old man now, in the seventieth year of his age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken January 22, 1902, that he suffered from rheumatism, weak heart, loss of teeth, and general and senile debility, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. It is shown by the papers filed with this committee that he is now almost blind in one eye and the other eye so very much affected that he is unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. It further appears that he is a poor man, having no property and no means for his support.

On account of his advanced age, his honorable and faithful service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 2347. Jacob Christina, of Mandan, N. Dak., was a private in Company B, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 27 1864, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 30, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never filed a claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$6 per month.

Soldier is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since July 22, 1891, but the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is no longer able to work for his support. He is afflicted with hemorrhoids and also with disease of liver and gall bladder, from which he has had repeated attacks at intervals of from three to six months and which, together with his increasing age, has rendered him unfit to perform manual labor or to earn a livelihood. A physician and neighbors testify to his total disability, and it is also shown that he has no property and is in very poor circumstances and worthy and deserving of relief. Acting in his case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2385. Thomas Uttley, of Mandan, N. Dak., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 21, 1862, to serve three years and was honorably discharged April 3, 1865, on account of physical disability from wound received in battle. He was shot through the left leg at the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864, and was treated in hospital until discharge. He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for gunshot wound of left leg, and piles, which he also incurred during his service in the army. Claim for increase filed February 27, 1907, was rejected June 15, 1908.

Soldier is now about 74 years of age, generally broken down, and in poor circumstances. It appears from his last medical examination, taken April 1, 1908, that in addition to wound received in battle he is also suffering from piles, disease of heart and lungs, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor. His total disability is also shown by the evidence of his attending physician, on file in the bureau. He has no means of any kind and has no one to look after him and depends almost entirely on the pension he receives for his support. He was a good soldier and his record in every way is an honorable one.

Your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, his long service, his extreme poverty, and total disability for manual labor, largely due to causes of service origin, warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2461. Benjamin C. Sparks, of Chariton, Iowa, the claimant, was a private in Company D, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 22, 1862, and was mustered out August 2, 1865, after a continuous service of nearly three years. He is now in receipt of a pension under the general law at \$17 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of the rectum. His last claim for increase, filed November 27, 1908, was rejected April 12, 1909.

The board of surgeons before whom claimant was last examined, March 3, 1909, described his condition as follows:

Chronic diarrhea: The tongue is very much coated; stomach and bowels are distended with flatus and are very tender. The skin is sallow; the liver is enlarged, extending more than 1 inch below the twelfth rib; breath is very offensive, and the applicant states he has attacks of diarrhea very frequently—nearly all the time; that he is unable to control his bowels and is obliged to protect his person on that account; that he has serious attacks of colic, intestinal colic; that he passes blood, membrane, and pus from the bowels; that in the interval between the attacks of diarrhea he is seriously constipated, and he does not know from which difficulty he suffers most severely. Rate, 12/18.

Disease of rectum: The external parts are excoriated and inflamed. There is a constant discharge from the anus of a very acrid and irritating fluid, which keeps the external parts bathed in a secretion which seems to take the skin off. The anus is patulous. There are numerous piles, one nearly 2 inches in length, and two others $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. These are all ulcerated and discharging an acrid fluid, and bleed on examination. The whole mass protrudes at times, and possibly does so all the time. Under ordinary circumstances it can be returned into the rectum. His clothing indicates that this condition is practically constant, and that he has to wear a bandage. He is weak, but not emaciated. We would consider that so far as flesh goes he is fairly well nourished, but he is suffering from the effects of constant irritation and pain, and for that reason is in a very serious condition, more so than his weight would indicate. The spleen is enlarged by about one-half. Fourteen-eighteen.

Disease of heart: Apex beat is at the seventh rib and is palpable. It is frequent, irregular, and weak. He is cyanosed somewhat. Has no dyspnea or edema; has a slight murmur. Rate, eight-eighteen.

This claimant is so disabled from chronic diarrhea and its results, disease of rectum and its results, as to be incapacitated in a degree equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot for the purposes of manual labor, and is entitled to \$24 per month.

Evidence filed with this committee is to the effect that soldier is at present wholly unfit for manual labor. Dr. J. U. McKlueen testifies as follows:

The above-named applicant has always been a hard-working man as long as he was able to work. He is a poor man and is compelled to work for a living. He has had a sick wife to support for a number of years, and is for this reason compelled to hire help and a nurse. He is unable to support himself and wife by manual labor, and this is his only visible means of support; in fact, he is unable, to do himself justice, to do any manual labor.

Soldier is about 65 years of age and financially needy. He has no property except a homestead worth \$800. He was a good soldier and has an honorable record. It is believed he is not receiving all the pension to which he is entitled, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2462. William G. Lewis, of Julietta, Idaho, the claimant, was a private in Company F, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer

Infantry. He enlisted December 17, 1861, and was honorably discharged February 7, 1865, having served over three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He filed and established a claim under the general law on account of chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of stomach and liver, and piles, and was formerly pensioned under said law at the rate of \$12 per month. Claims for increase, filed March 19, 1891, and May 8, 1894, were rejected August 30, 1892, and December 4, 1894, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed May 25, 1904, was rejected October 20, 1904.

Soldier is now over 72 years of age. When last examined, August 17, 1904, he was rated at \$12 for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of stomach and liver and \$4 for disease of rectum. The examining surgeons further reported as follows:

General condition: This claimant is very feeble and frail; arcus senilis of both eyes, with a commencing senile cataract of right eye; arteriosclerosis is present; is bent; trembling of hands and shaking of head; hair is snowy white. He appears much older than age given, and to what extent these infirmities are due to a long-standing diarrhea is hard to say.

Two physicians testify in affidavits filed with this committee that soldier is so afflicted with rheumatism, chronic nephritis, and enlarged prostate gland that he is totally disabled for any kind of labor. Neighbors testify that he is poor, all of his property not amounting to more than \$650. In view of soldier's advanced age, his long and honorable service, his poverty, and total disability for earning a support by his own manual labor, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 2599. Augustus F. French, of Barton, Vt., was a musician in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 16, 1862, and was honorably discharged and mustered out August 5, 1863. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His original allowance was under the general law at \$4 per month from March 23, 1889, for chronic diarrhea, which the evidence shows he contracted in line of duty in the service.

Soldier is upward of 81 years of age, feeble, and destitute. He is suffering from chronic diarrhea, rheumatism, weak heart, impaired sight, and other infirmities of old age, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken May 6, 1903, and by the testimony of a physician and several neighbors filed with this committee. It is further shown that he is in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent on his pension for support. He is worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2836. Margaret Rice Sanford, of Bradford Center, Me., is the former widow of Henry H. Rice, late private, Company H, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, who served from October 20, 1862, to August 7, 1863, and who died February 21, 1877. She applied at the bureau under the general law, but her application was

rejected April 23, 1909, and properly so for the reason that she was unable to prove that her soldier husband's fatal disease (consumption) was chargeable to his military service.

Claimant was married to the soldier February 21, 1854, some years before the war. She remained a widow until 1882, when she remarried to one Isaac Sanford, who died in 1886. She is again a widow, and the papers in her case show that she is 75 years of age, in very feeble health, and in destitute circumstances, having no property or means of support of any kind. On account of her remarriage she has no pensionable status under the acts of June 27, 1890, and April 19, 1908, hence her appeal to Congress. She is a war widow, aged and destitute, and her case comes within the rule of your committee in respect to remarried widows, having been the wife of the soldier while he was in the service. A pension of \$12 per month, as proposed in the bill, is recommended in her case.

S. 2865. Davis W. Webb, of Weiser, Idaho, the claimant, was a private in Companies H and A, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 7, 1861, and was honorably discharged August 30, 1865, having served over four years. He was a good soldier and has a good record. He is now on the pension rolls at \$12 per month under the age act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. His original allowance of pension was under the general law, for malarial poisoning incurred in the army, at \$2 per month from August 13, 1880, which rate was increased to \$4 per month from February 17, 1892, and finally to \$6 per month from March 2, 1895. Had he applied in time he might have drawn pension from discharge, but he refused to do so and so saved the Government some hundreds of dollars.

Soldier was born May 22, 1841, and hence is in his sixty-ninth year. The evidence shows that he is nearly blind, being afflicted with senile cataracts of both eyes, and can only distinguish light from darkness. He is unable to see to do any work and is just able to get about in familiar places. The facts are shown by medical and other affidavits. It further appears that soldier is in very needy circumstances. He has a home, but is otherwise dependent, and is worthy and deserving of relief. Your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his unfortunate condition, physical and financial, warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2949. Daniel B. Morris, of McKee, Ky., was a corporal in Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He served from August 19, 1861, to October 5, 1864, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$12 per month for disease of lungs, result of measles contracted during his service in the army.

He is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age, unable to earn a support, and in needy circumstances. When last examined he was rated at \$12 for catarrh of air passages, \$6 for rheumatism, and \$4 for disease of rectum.

Dr. J. D. Hays, of McKee, Ky., testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that he has treated claimant for chronic bronchitis, inter-

stitial nephritis (Bright's disease), and nerve trouble, with slight paralysis of left side; that he is also troubled with catarrh, and that his physical condition is such that he can not do any manual labor. Two neighbors testify that claimant is totally disabled and wholly unable to do manual labor in whole or in part for his support. They further testify that claimant is a poor man, having no income aside from his small pension.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 2971. David Cole served as a private in Companies A and B, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from January 5, 1864, to June 12, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$20 per month under the age act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His claim under the general law on account of disease of lungs, heart, and back and intermittent fever was rejected May 29, 1909, because he could not furnish the necessary evidence to show that his disabilities were chargeable to his military service.

Claimant is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age. When last examined, March 3, 1909, he was rated at \$17 for disease of heart and \$15 for disease of lungs, and the examining surgeons reported in direct terms that he was totally incapacitated for manual labor. Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is unable to perform manual labor of any kind and that he has no property and no means of support except his pension.

In view of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2999. Harlan P. Sherwin, of Bristol, Vt., was a private in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 10, 1862, and was honorably discharged and mustered out July 30, 1863. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never filed a claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$10 per month.

Claimant was born October 3, 1837, and hence is in his seventy-third year. There is good evidence on file to show that he is totally disabled for manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support for himself and family. It appears from his last medical examination, taken January 21, 1903, that he was suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, disease of left testicle, and double inguinal hernia, and two physicians testify in affidavits filed with this committee that because of his advanced age and physical disabilities soldier is totally disabled for the performance of any manual labor. It is also shown that soldier has no property and no means of support except his pension. His neighbors petition generally for his relief, and your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty warrant increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3027. Willoughby Schaffer served as a private in Company G, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, from November 7, 1862, to August 18, 1863, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant is about 68 years of age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken October 5, 1904, that he is suffering from disease of rectum, loss of left thumb and index finger, bronchitis, weak heart, and other infirmities of age, and is practically unable to perform manual labor.

Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is at present totally disabled by reason of injury to left hand and paralysis of one side of his body, which practically confines him to his home. A physician and two neighbors testify to his incapacity for work of any kind, and it is also shown that he is destitute of property and is without means of support, except his small pension.

An increase of soldier's pension to \$24 per month is recommended on the ground of his present condition; it is not due to his service, which was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 3197. Neil McDougall was a private in Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He served from February 25, 1862, to July 19, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at the small rate of \$6 per month under the general law for disability incurred in service and in line of duty. The evidence filed with this committee shows that this claimant is over 65 years of age and that he is helpless from paralysis of left side. Two physicians testify that claimant has paralysis of left arm and left leg, and that he is totally incapacitated for work, requiring constant care and attention. Further evidence to the same effect is on file with this committee. It is also shown that he is a poor man, worthy and deserving of relief. Neighbors petition generally in his behalf, and your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his extreme disability, and necessitous circumstances warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 3223. John S. Herwick, late private Company I, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served from May 6, 1861, to July 4, 1862, when honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of gunshot wound received in battle at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$24 per month for gunshot wound of right thigh. His claim for increase, filed December 9, 1908, was rejected May 8, 1909, and a claim on account of injury and loss of sight of right eye was rejected same date on the ground of no record and no evidence to prove service origin.

When claimant was last examined, January 6, 1909, he was reported as suffering from gunshot wound of left thigh, for which he is pensioned at \$24 per month; also from loss of sight of right eye, rated at \$12; for disease of heart, rated at \$10. Medical and other

evidence on file in the bureau show that claimant is a broken-down old man, wholly unable to perform manual labor. He is nearly 75 years of age and appears to be in needy circumstances. He is indorsed by his Grand Army post as entirely unable to labor and as worthy and deserving of relief.

On account of his disabilities not proved as of service origin and his advanced age and great need, it is proper to give him a reasonable increase of his pension, and your committee recommend a rate of \$36 per month.

S. 3231. William H. Ashwill was a private in Company G, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record, having enlisted August 12, 1862, and being honorably discharged June 14, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$17 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting piles, and disease of heart, result of sunstroke. His claim for increase filed March 27, 1909, was rejected April 21, 1909.

When claimant was last examined, March 3, 1909, he was reported to be practically unable to do manual labor. The concluding paragraph of the examining surgeon's report is as follows:

This claimant is so disabled from chronic diarrhea and atrophy of liver as to be incapacitated in a degree equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot for the purposes of manual labor, and is entitled to \$24 per month.

Two physicians testify in affidavit filed with this committee that claimant is emaciated and anemic and in a general weakened condition, suffering from general arteriosclerosis and cardiac hypertrophy and that he is totally disabled for all manual labor. He is about 69 years of age and without means or income except his pension.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his poverty and total disability for manual labor due to causes of service origin, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 3241. George W. Rollman, the claimant in this case, has an honorable record of service in the civil war. He enlisted August 19, 1862, as corporal, Company K, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until November, 1863, when he was transferred to Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged and mustered out November 6, 1865, after three years and three months of continuous service.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$24 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting piles, gunshot wound of right leg, and incised wound of forehead. His claim for increase filed November 29, 1907, was rejected March 28, 1908.

When claimant was last examined, January 15, 1908, he was rated at \$17 for chronic diarrhea, \$17 for disease of rectum, \$12 for gunshot wound of right leg, and \$6 for incised wound of forehead. The examining surgeons reported that the sum of his disabilities totally incapacitated him for manual labor and entitled him to \$30 per month. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from disabilities incurred in the service, and that he is by reason thereof totally incapacitated for manual labor. It

is also shown that in addition to pensioned disabilities he suffers from organic disease of heart, total deafness of right ear and severe deafness of left ear, and is almost blind, and has also a severe eczematous condition of hands and feet, said to have resulted from severe frostbites sustained during his army service. His grievous infirmities and total disabilities are substantiated by the evidence of three physicians filed with your committee. It is stated that he is not only totally disabled for manual labor, but is a large part of the time confined to his house.

Claimant is about 74 years of age and in needy circumstances financially. The only property he has is a small home, where he lives, worth about \$1,000, and he is without means of support for himself and aged wife except his pension.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his grievous condition and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$36 per month, to aid in his support.

S. 3278. John Lang, the claimant, was a private in Company F, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 14, 1861, to serve two years, and was honorably discharged and mustered out May 24, 1863. He is now on the pension roll at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His general-law claim, filed January 19, 1872, on account of gunshot wounds of right knee and left ankle was rejected May 22, 1884, for the reason that he could not furnish proper evidence to show incurrence in the military service.

Claimant is about 70 years of age, generally broken down, and poor. The evidence on file in his case, including reports of bureau examining surgeons, shows that he is suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, paralysis agitans, piles, impaired sight, and other infirmities of old age, and is totally disabled for any kind of labor. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is wholly unable to do manual labor. It further appears that he is in destitute circumstances, having no property and being entirely dependent on his small pension for support. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 3372. Hiram B. Gould served as a private in Company I, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, from September 1, 1864, to June 15, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$17 per month under the general law for injury to spine and chronic diarrhea. Claims for increase filed July 15, 1904, and November 23, 1905, were rejected September 11, 1905, and January 28, 1907, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed December 20, 1907, was rejected October 9, 1908. When claimant was last medically examined, July 1, 1908, he was recommended for a rating of \$17 for injury to spine, \$10 for chronic diarrhea, \$8 for disease of heart, and \$14 for double inguinal hernia.

Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from chronic diarrhea, disease of heart, and curvature of spine, and is totally unable to perform any manual labor.

He is about 73 years of age and in very poor circumstances. The only property he has is a small home, which is mortgaged to its full value, and he is worthy and deserving of relief. On account of his advanced age, his poverty and total disability for manual labor, largely due to cause of service origin, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 3385. James Martin was a private in Company D, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He enlisted August 26, 1862, and served nearly three years, being honorably discharged June 28, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month for total inability for manual labor, due to rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and disease of respiratory organs. He has not been medically examined for many years, but the evidence filed with your committee shows that he is totally blind and is also crippled by rheumatism so that he is unable to do any kind of work or even to care for himself. It is also shown that he has no property and no income except his pension and is dependent for his care and support on a daughter, who is a factory worker.

He was a good soldier and is now helpless, crippled, and destitute, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month to aid in his support.

S. 3391. David E. Cross, the claimant, was a good soldier and has a first-class record. He enlisted in the Union Army August 15, 1862; and served three years as a private, corporal, and sergeant in Company C, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being honorably discharged August 19, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$8 per month for chronic diarrhea and piles, contracted during his service in the army. His claim for renewal and increase under the general law, filed May 27, 1909, was rejected August 6, 1909.

When claimant was last examined, July 7, 1909, he was rated at \$6 for diarrhea and piles, \$8 for rheumatism, and second grade (\$30) for locomotor ataxia. Medical evidence submitted to your committee shows that claimant is now suffering from locomotor ataxia and requires an attendant to care for him. He is physically helpless and can not go about without some one to aid him. He is about 70 years of age, and he is shown to be a poor man with very little means for his support. He has a wife dependent upon him, and your committee are of opinion that his unfortunate condition, coupled with his long and honorable service, warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 3393. Mary E. Howe, of 1520 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., is the widow of Hiram Howe, late private Company E, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, who enlisted August

18, 1864, and who died November 14, 1864, of disease incurred in service and in line of duty.

The widow now receives a pension of \$12 per month under the general law, which is the highest rate allowable at the bureau. She was married to the deceased soldier January 21, 1850, and is now 79 years of age. Evidence filed with this committee shows that she suffers from senility, and that her mental condition is such that she requires the attention of another person to care for her. She is also physically broken down and wholly unable to do anything in her own behalf.

Her grievous condition and helplessness are fully substantiated by medical and other affidavits accompanying the bill. It is also shown that she is destitute of property or other means, and is entirely dependent upon her small pension for her support.

There are many precedents for increasing pension in cases of this character, and your committee recommend an allowance of \$20 per month.

S. 3400. Chancey Williams served as a private in Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from January 13, 1864, to October 3, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now pensioned at \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$2 per month from discharge for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, contracted during his service in the army.

Soldier is now in the sixty-second year of his age, and, as the evidence shows, unable to perform manual labor and in destitute circumstances. His last medical examination, taken February 13, 1907, shows that he suffers from catarrh, partial deafness, rheumatism, disease of heart, chronic diarrhea, and disease of rectum, and is totally disabled, and medical and other evidence on file in the bureau show that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor.

Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, enlargement of the liver, muscular rheumatism, hemorrhoids, and catarrh, and is not able to perform manual labor. It appears from the testimony of neighbors that claimant is poor, without property or income except his small pension.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3405. George W. Boggs entered the army January 15, 1863, as second lieutenant in Company G, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant March 7, 1864, and resigned from the service July 11, 1864.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for gunshot wound of chest and resulting disease of lungs and tumor of back. Claims for increase, filed December 23, 1890, and May 31, 1904, were rejected October 7, 1891, and September 21, 1904, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed October 1, 1906, was rejected February 2, 1907.

When claimant was last examined, December 19, 1906, he was rated at \$24 per month for gunshot wound of chest and disease of lungs,

\$10 for tumor of back, and \$8 for disease of heart. The concluding paragraph of the examining surgeons' report is as follows:

The disabilities are permanent and progressive, and this claimant is so disabled from gunshot wound of chest and resulting disease of lungs and tumor of back, and disease of heart so as to be totally incapacitated for performing manual labor, and is entitled to \$30 per month.

Claimant is about 71 years of age, wholly unable to work, and in destitute circumstances. He is without means for his support, and he has no resources and is in great need of relief.

On account of his advanced age, his extreme poverty, and total disability, largely due to causes of service origin, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 3542. Peter J. Dresser, the claimant, enlisted September 10, 1862, as a private in Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 15, 1863. He reenlisted January 19, 1864, in Company K, First Regiment District of Columbia Cavalry; transferred to Company A, First Regiment Maine Cavalry, in September or October, 1864, and was honorably mustered out June 20, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His original allowance was under the general law for malarial poisoning of service origin at \$4 per month from discharge, which rate was increased to \$6 per month from March 19, 1890.

When claimant was last medically examined he was rated at \$12 per month for malarial poisoning, \$4 for injury of right shoulder, \$3 for partial deafness of left ear, \$6 for disease of heart, and \$14 for double inguinal hernia. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that soldier is aged and infirm, suffering from double inguinal hernia, disease of heart, rheumatism, and other disabilities, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. He is over 70 years of age and in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent upon his small pension for support of himself and invalid wife.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3827. William M. Post is shown by the War Department records to have enlisted April 23, 1861, as a musician in Company D, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged July 29, 1861. He reenlisted August 14, 1861, as a private in Company C, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged September 19, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month, under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but was formerly pensioned at \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

He is now about 67 years of age, and his last medical examination, taken November 1, 1905, showed that he suffered from loss of sight of left eye, rheumatism, disease of stomach, catarrh, and general debil-

ity, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Dr. A. Osburn testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that claimant is at present suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, blindness of left eye, hernia of right side, cramps in muscles of legs and stomach, and liver trouble, and is totally disabled for manual labor. Two neighbors testify that claimant is unable to perform manual labor, and that he is without property or means of support except his small pension.

On account of soldier's advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty, together with his long and honorable service, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4001. Henry T. Snyder, the claimant, was a private and sergeant in Company D, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted January 1, 1864, and that he was honorably discharged August 10, 1865. He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for injury to both legs incurred in service and in line of duty. Claims for increase filed June 20, 1890, and January 4, 1898, were rejected October 8, 1892, and April 24, 1900, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed October 24, 1902, was rejected April 1, 1903.

When soldier was last medically examined, December 17, 1902, he was rated at \$10 for injury to right leg and \$8 for injury to left leg. A prior medical examination taken February 1, 1899, rated him at \$12 for injury to left leg and \$14 for injury to right leg.

Dr. H. J. Powers, of Ogden, Utah, testified in affidavit filed with this committee that claimant is very lame in both legs below his knees, in consequence of an injury sustained in a railroad accident in 1865, when returning from the army; that on the right leg is an old cicatrix 8 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on the tibia; that on the left leg is an old cicatrix about 7 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; that there is muscular atrophy of right calf of leg and ankylosis of ankle joint, and that he is totally disabled for manual labor in consequence of said injuries, which cause constant pain and lameness. Several neighbors also testify that claimant is wholly incapacitated for manual labor, and it is also shown that he owns no property and is without means of support except the pension he receives from the Government. He is 64 years of age.

It is believed that the soldier's condition is such that an increase of pension to \$30 per month is warranted, his disability being of service origin.

S. 4127. Thomas J. Carr was a good soldier and has a first-class record. He enlisted August 9, 1862, and served as a private and sergeant in Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out June 7, 1865.

He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863, and was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$8 per month for gunshot wound of right clavicle and chin. He is now pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

This claimant is 65 years of age, helpless, and destitute. He is crippled by loss of his right arm and also right leg, which were amputated within the last two years on account of disease of right forearm and right foot. He is also disabled by chronic bronchitis and other infirmities, and is absolutely unable to care for his simplest wants and requires the attendance of some one at all times. His grievous disability is fully substantiated by medical and other affidavits filed with your committee. It is also shown that he is in destitute circumstances, having nothing but a small home, which he jointly occupies with his daughter, who has no income and is unable to contribute to his support. He was a good soldier and he is a good citizen, being entirely dependent on his small pension.

Your committee are of opinion that his honorable service, his helplessness and poverty, warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4160. Joseph Pyles, of 109 Dock street, Steubenville, Ohio, was a private in Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted October 7, 1861, and served three years, being honorably discharged October 6, 1864.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

He is in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and is shown by the evidence in his case to be totally blind in both eyes and helpless. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for over ten years, but his grievous infirmity is fully proved by the medical evidence filed with this committee. Neighbors also testify that claimant is totally blind and that he has no means of support except his pension.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his blindness, and poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month. His condition is not due to his service and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 4164. Henry K. Murphy, the claimant in this case, was a private and corporal in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served faithfully and honorably during nearly the whole of the civil war, having enlisted September 21, 1861, and being mustered out November 21, 1865. He was a good soldier, and his record is a creditable one in every respect.

He is now a pensioner at \$17 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of the rectum contracted during his service in the army. He also applied on account of disease of eyes, with partial loss of sight, but his application was rejected on the ground that he could not furnish satisfactory evidence to prove service origin and continuance from discharge of his disability.

The claimant is now about 64 years of age, totally disabled, and in poor circumstances. When he was last examined by bureau surgeons, January 22, 1908, he was rated at \$17 for chronic diarrhea and \$17 for disease of rectum. Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now wholly unable to do manual labor on account of rheumatism, chronic diarrhea, and partial loss of sight. His total disability clearly appears from medical and other affidavits which are submitted in support of the bill. It is further shown that he is a poor man and without means of support, except his pension.

He is a worthy and respectable citizen and is sadly in need of relief, which an increase of his pension would give him. In view of his highly honorable record, his poverty, and total disability for manual labor, which no doubt results from his army service, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 4227. John Stephens, the claimant in this case, was a sergeant in Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served over three years, having enlisted June 4, 1861, and being honorably discharged July 9, 1864.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$40 per month for loss of left foot, result of wounds received in battle at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863.

Claimant is an old man, over 71 years of age. The evidence furnished in his case shows that within recent years he has had two attacks of paralysis with but partial recovery and is now practically helpless and unable to care for himself. His physician testifies that he will always be confined to his house and bed requiring the attention of another person. It is further shown that he is destitute of property or other means, and is entirely dependent on his pension for his support. It is believed that his condition is such that increase of pension to \$50 per month is warranted.

S. 4405. Thomas J. Ausbourne, now a resident of Boise, Idaho, was a private in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record of four years' army service, having enlisted October 22, 1861, and being honorably mustered out October 9, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

The claimant is an old man, upward of 66 years of age, practically helpless and destitute. His last medical examination, taken April 6, 1906, showed that he was afflicted with rheumatism, heart disease, catarrh, impaired hearing, and general debility, and was totally disabled, and medical evidence submitted to your committee shows that he now suffers from paralysis and can only move around with the aid of crutches. He is much of the time confined to an invalid chair and is absolutely unable to do anything toward earning a support. He is also shown to be poor and needy, having no property and no income except his small pension. The facts as to his extreme disability are verified by medical and other affidavits, and your committee are of opinion that in view of his long and honorable service and extreme poverty, an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is warranted.

S. 4406. Henry C. Babb, of Caldwell, Idaho, served as a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, from June 22, 1863, to September 13, 1865, when honorably discharged.

He never filed a claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month on account of disability from left scrotal hernia, rheumatism, and sciatica.

Claimant is now in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is totally disabled for manual labor. He has within the last year or more suffered fracture of right knee, rendering right leg almost useless, and two physicians and two neighbors testify that claimant's condition is such that he is unable to work or earn his support. It is further shown that he is financially poor and without income except his small pension.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 4408. Augustus S. Boughton was a private in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted February 15, 1865, and was honorably mustered out November 8, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$10 per month under the general law for disease of lungs and disease of mouth, result of salivation. It is shown by the evidence that he suffers from disease of lungs and heart, stomach trouble, indigestion, and constipation, and is practically unable to perform manual labor.

Two physicians and two neighbors testify to claimant's incapacity for earning a support, and it is also shown that he is a poor man without property except a small home worth \$500, and with no means for the support of himself and wife except his small pension. He is in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

On account of his advanced age, total disability, and poverty, your committee recommend a reasonable increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 4442. John McCracken, the claimant, was a private in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted June 25, 1861, and was honorably discharged June 25, 1864, having served three years.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$10 per month for chronic diarrhea, disease of stomach, and resulting disease of rectum, incurred during his military service. His last claim for increase under the general law, filed August 2, 1902, was rejected August 1, 1903.

Claimant is upward of 68 years of age. It appears from the evidence on file that he is afflicted with chronic diarrhea, disease of stomach, disease of rectum, rheumatism, disease of heart, and other infirmities incident to old age, and is wholly unable to earn a support for himself by his own manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that soldier is at present in a very precarious condition of health. He has heart attacks of syncope, vertigo, and dizziness on slight exertion, which renders him unable to do any kind of work. He also suffers from rheumatism and disease of stomach, and neighbors testify that he can no longer work for his support and is entirely dependent upon his pension for the maintenance of himself and family.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable and faithful service of three years, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee

are of opinion that increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 4602. George B. Pearl served as sergeant and first sergeant in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from August 15, 1862, to July 4, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant is in the seventy-second year of his age. His last medical examination, taken August 15, 1906, shows that he suffers from right inguinal hernia, rheumatism, injury to left chest, and senile debility, and is totally disabled, and medical and other evidence filed in the bureau shows that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor.

Medical evidence submitted to your committee shows that soldier is at present suffering from chronic Bright's disease, weak heart, inguinal hernia, swelling of the feet and legs, partial deafness, partial loss of sight, and other infirmities of old age, and is totally disabled for any kind of labor or for earning a support. His disabilities are shown by the affidavits of two reputable physicians. In his own behalf claimant states that he is now nearly 73 years of age and unable to earn a support for himself and family; that he has a wife, aged and feeble, who can earn nothing, and that they have no property, not even a home, and are wholly dependent on his pension and a small gratuity received from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for which he worked for many years as a baggage man until compelled to retire by reason of his advanced age and many infirmities. He was a good soldier, and he served faithfully and well.

He is now a good citizen in poor circumstances, and your committee are of opinion that on account of his total disability and poverty an increase of his pension to \$30 per month to aid in his support may very properly be provided in his case.

S. 4753. John D. Hobron, late captain of hold, United States ships *North Carolina*, *Somerset*, and *Savannah*, served in the United States Navy from March 15, 1862, to May 4, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$6 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. He applied under the general law February 25, 1888, on account of fever and ague, chronic diarrhea, and rheumatism, but his application was rejected December 3, 1889, on the ground of no ratable disability from causes alleged since date of filing claim.

Claimant is now about 64 years of age. He has not been medically examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. He suffers from rheumatism, neuritis, injury to right shoulder, and obesity, and a physician and several neighbors testify that he is wholly incapacitated for the performance of manual labor. It further appears that he is poor and without property or means for his support.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 4758. Frank Morgan, late musician Company G, Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, enlisted February 17, 1865, and was discharged to date July 5, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was pensioned under the general law at \$2 per month from April 8, 1891, for malarial poisoning contracted during his service in the army.

Claimant is now about 60 years of age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken January 2, 1907, that he suffers from rheumatism and heart disease and is totally disabled for manual labor. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee show that claimant is afflicted with chronic bronchitis, cystitis, malarial poisoning, asthma, and heart disease, and is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. It also appears that he is a poor man, without property, except a small home worth about \$500, and with practically no means of support except his pension.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 4766. Catharine Cahill is the widow of Edward Cahill, late private Company E, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Soldier served from December 3, 1863, to August 3, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He established a claim under the general law on account of disease of lungs, and at the time of his death was a pensioner at \$8 per month. He died of disease of lungs July 2, 1900.

The widow was granted pension at the bureau under the general law at \$12 per month, which is the rate she is now receiving. She was married to the soldier August 1, 1861, and was his wife while he was at the front. It is shown by the evidence that she is over 74 years of age and that she is afflicted with rheumatism, heart disease, bronchitis, dyspepsia, and other troubles due to age, and is physically incapacitated for earning a living. It is also shown that she is left without property except a small home to the value of \$500, and with no means of support except her little pension.

In view of the soldier's honorable and faithful service and the claimant's extreme poverty, and in consideration of the fact that she is a war widow, your committee recommend increase of her pension to \$16 per month.

S. 5181. Frank M. Barry was a private in Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served from December 5, 1863, to August 12, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. Previous to the allowance of this pension claimant was pensioned under the general law on account of gunshot wound of left eye, and received \$2 per month from discharge; \$4 from March 15, 1881; and \$6 from March 14, 1888.

Claimant is now about 64 years of age, totally disabled and poor. He is crippled by loss of left leg, and he is also afflicted with rheumatism, piles, and double hernia, and is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. He claims that the amputation of the left

leg was the result of wounds received in battle. The Pension Bureau refused to recognize his claim, in which decision your committee concur. A more efficient cause for loss of leg is an accident sustained by him in September, 1900. The evidence shows, however, that claimant is completely broken down, and absolutely unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. It also appears that he is poor and without means for the support of himself and family.

On account of his advanced age, his grievous physical condition, and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month to aid in his support.

S. 5192. Cassel E. McCoy, late of Company G, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August 6, 1862, and was honorably discharged March 24, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of irritation of spine and chronic inflammation of the kidneys, contracted in service. He reenlisted October 15, 1864, and served as a private, unassigned, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, until May 19, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out.

He is now a pensioner at \$20 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$17 per month for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart and disease of kidneys. Claim for renewal and increase under the general law, filed September 8, 1908, was rejected December 4, 1908.

When claimant was last medically examined, October 21, 1908, he was rated at \$14 for rheumatism, \$10 for disease of heart, and \$6 for disease of back. Medical and other evidence filed with your committee shows that claimant suffers from chronic heart disease, general debility, and other infirmities incident to extreme old age, and is absolutely unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support.

He is now nearly 80 years of age, and it is shown that he is in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent upon his pension for his support. There are many precedents for legislation in cases of this character, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 5261. Almont Silsby, of West Burke, Vt., served as a private in Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, from February 23, 1865, to June 28, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now on the pension roll at \$14 per month under the general law for chronic diarrhea and resulting piles. He is about 62 years of age, practically helpless, and wholly unable to perform manual labor. In addition to pensioned disabilities he suffers from paralysis of left side, with which he was stricken a few years ago. When last examined, October 21, 1908, he was rated at \$12 for piles, \$10 for chronic diarrhea, and \$10 for heart disease, and the examining surgeons reported that he was so disabled by paralysis as to require frequent aid and attendance of another person.

Medical and other evidence filed with this committee also shows that claimant is totally disabled and helpless to the extent that he requires some one to look after him and to aid him in dressing and undressing and for other minor duties of life. It is also shown that

he is in straitened circumstances. The only property he has is a small home, and he is practically dependent on his pension for his support.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month; his condition is not wholly due to his service, which was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 5262. John C. Bettis was a private in Company F, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He served from May 2, 1861, to August 15, 1861, and was honorably discharged.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His claim under the general law on account of paralysis of brain, bronchitis, and varicose veins of right leg was rejected because he was unable to furnish satisfactory evidence to show incurrence in service and in line of duty.

This claimant is over 69 years of age and, as the evidence shows, mentally and physically broken down. He has been several times confined in an insane asylum, but though now at liberty is mentally incapable of doing any kind of work. He also suffers from varicose veins of right leg and bronchitis, and a board of surgeons before whom he was last examined, August 13, 1909, reported in direct terms that he was utterly incapable for any kind of labor. Evidence filed with this committee also shows that claimant is totally disabled and that he is a very poor man with nothing for his support except his small pension.

An increase in his rate to \$24 per month is recommended on his present condition; it is not proved as due to his service, which was comparatively short, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 5263. Joseph David was a private and corporal in Company E, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted August 25, 1861, and was discharged for physical disability June 17, 1863. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$8 per month for fracture of both elbows. His claim under the general law for additional disabilities—catarrh, deafness, and rheumatism—was rejected September 5, 1908, because not proved to be of service origin.

Claimant is now over 68 years of age. His last medical examination, taken February 26, 1908, shows that he suffers from fracture of both elbows, rheumatism, heart disease, catarrh, piles, total deafness of right ear, and nearly total deafness of left ear, and was wholly disabled for manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is very deaf and is a chronic invalid from rheumatism and is now wholly incapacitated for manual labor or for earning a support for himself and family. It is also shown that he is poor, his only property being a small home worth \$500 or \$600 and his only source of income his small pension.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 5545. Ella Palmer is the widow of Frank Palmer, late second lieutenant Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Soldier enlisted September 8, 1862, as a sergeant in the above organization; was promoted second lieutenant December 9, 1862; and honorably resigned for physical disability January 29, 1863.

He was granted pension at the bureau under the act of June 27, 1890, and at the time of his death was in receipt of \$12 per month. He died of Bright's disease of kidneys, September 2, 1899.

The widow filed a claim under the general law, and also a claim under the act of June 27, 1890. The claim under the general law was rejected for the reason that the evidence on file failed to show that soldier's fatal disease was chargeable to his military service. The claim under the act of June 27, 1890, was admitted at \$8 per month, which rate was increased by the act of April 19, 1908, to \$12 per month, this latter being the pension she is now receiving.

Claimant was married to the deceased soldier June 6, 1861, and was his wife during the period of his service in the army. She is about 67 years of age, and evidence filed with this committee shows that she is very much broken in health and is incapable of earning her living. It is further shown that she is left without means and is partly supported by her daughter, who is working at small wages.

On account of claimant's advanced age and destitution, and in consideration of the fact that she is a war widow, your committee recommend a reasonable increase of her pension to \$16 per month.

S. 5600. John H. Morgan served as a private in Company G, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, from September 12, 1864, to September 15, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$14 per month for dyspepsia. His claim for increase, filed April 11, 1908, was rejected June 29, 1908. Heart disease, alleged as a result of pensioned disability, was said by the medical referee of the Pension Bureau not to be shown as a result, and claim for additional disabilities—disease of eyes and kidneys, rheumatism, lumbago, disease of mouth, throat, and lungs, and chronic diarrhea—was rejected on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove service origin.

When claimant was last medically examined, June 3, 1908, he was rated at \$6 for dyspepsia, \$12 for rheumatism, and \$2 for paralysis agitans. Dr. M. S. Veal testifies January 11, 1910, in affidavit filed with this committee, that claimant is suffering from rheumatism, bronchial asthma, enlarged prostate, arteriosclerosis, and other infirmities of age, and is totally incapacitated for manual labor. Neighbors testify that claimant is totally disabled, and that he is poor and without income except his pension. He is over 69 years of age.

On account of soldier's advanced age, total disability, and poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 5639. Samuel Willard, the claimant in this case, was surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and as such served during the civil war from September 5, 1862, to February 2, 1863. During the campaign before Vicksburg, late in 1862, as a result of arduous service and the trying climate, he contracted disabilities, which became so severe as to necessitate his resignation from the service.

Major Willard is now receiving a general-law pension of \$25 per month on account of disease of spinal cord, by reason of which he has been an invalid since his discharge from the army. He is now an old man, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, practically helpless, and without means. He is badly paralyzed, and is also troubled with partial loss of sight, and now requires the attention of another person.

These facts are shown by the papers filed with this committee, and are vouched for by Hon. William E. Mason, a former Senator from Illinois. Major Willard is left without means and his pension is not sufficient to support him. He is unable to earn anything, and, in fact, is so broken down that he can not care for himself. There are many precedents for the allowance of increased ratings to the aged and totally disabled veterans of the civil war and this case commends itself to your committee. It may be that a portion of his disability is due to his advanced age, but much of it no doubt is the result of disease contracted during his service in the army.

It is believed that the facts in the case will warrant increase of pension to \$40 per month.

S. 5644. Leonard B. Corliss is a resident of Lisbon, N. Dak. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record. He enlisted May 9, 1861, as a private in Company I, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred October 27, 1862, to the Regular Army and served in Troop A, Second Regiment U. S. Cavalry, until April 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. The records show that he was a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., from November 12, 1864, to February 17, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, for disease of heart and senile debility.

Claimant is an old man now, in the seventieth year of his age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for several years, but medical evidence submitted to your committee shows that he is unable to work. Dr. W. P. Cleveland testifies that soldier is suffering from umbilical hernia, kidney and liver trouble; that he has great obesity, due to a dropsical condition, which occasions difficulty in breathing; that he is totally unable to do any manual labor; will never be better, and that he is unable to take care of himself. Evidence on file in the Pension Bureau shows that claimant is poor and in needy circumstances and without means for his support.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability and extreme poverty, in connection with his long and honorable service, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 5674. Charles G. Hastings served as a private in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, from September 2, 1864, to June 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. He never filed a claim under the general law.

He is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and, as the evidence shows, unable to work and in very straitened circumstances. He has

not been medically examined since April, 1898, but medical evidence filed with this committee shows that he suffers from chronic diarrhea and resulting hemorrhoids, rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and is wholly unfit to perform manual labor. It further appears that he is in reduced circumstances and worthy and deserving of relief. The little property he has is heavily encumbered and he is practically without income except his pension.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month; his service was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 5719. William H. Pleasant was a private in Company B, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 22, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out July 8, 1865.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$17 per month for bronchitis, catarrh, and piles, which, the evidence shows, he contracted during his service in the army. His claim for increase filed January 26, 1909, was rejected May 17, 1909.

Claimant is an old man, about 68 years of age. When last examined, April 21, 1909, he was rated at \$10 for bronchitis, \$8 for catarrh, and \$12 for piles. He is also shown to be suffering from loss of sight of left eye, and the examining surgeons reported that the sum of his disabilities totally disabled him for manual labor.

Medical evidence filed with your committee shows that soldier suffers from partial loss of sight, hemorrhoids, bronchitis, catarrh, disease of bladder, and other infirmities of age, and is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. Several neighbors testify that claimant is unable to work, and it also appears that he is in needy circumstances, having but little property and being practically dependent upon his pension for his support.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill, may very properly be provided in his case.

S. 5808. Minnie E. Lloyd is the widow of Edward F. Lloyd, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, who was mustered into the service July 1, 1863, and who was killed in battle at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

She is now in receipt of a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, which is the highest allowance obtainable from the bureau.

Mrs. Lloyd was married to the deceased officer August 28, 1862, and is now about 67 years of age. Evidence filed with your committee shows that she is in poor health and is wholly incapacitated for any kind of labor by which she might earn a support. It is also shown that she is without means, having no property of any kind and being entirely dependent upon her pension for support.

There are many precedents for increasing pensions in cases of this character, and your committee recommend an allowance of \$40 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 5821. William Wansbrough was first lieutenant in Company D, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard In-

fantry. He served from May 8, 1864, to September 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. His claim under the general law, filed July 22, 1884, on account of rheumatism and injury to teeth, was rejected January 22, 1890, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to show that alleged disabilities were due to his military service.

Claimant is now in the seventy-first year of his age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since 1902, when he was reported to be suffering from rheumatism, loss of teeth, disease of digestive organs, left hydrocele, and impaired vision, and to be practically unable to perform manual labor. Dr. C. N. Callander testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that soldier has marked general arteriosclerosis with associated shortness of breath and headaches on the slightest overexertion; that he suffers from enlargement of the prostate with its accompanying bladder trouble, causing him much distress and denying him sleep, all of which compels him to almost absolute rest. Further evidence shows that claimant is no longer able to perform manual labor, and that he is poor and without property or means for his support.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances your committee, recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month; his service was comparatively short, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 5924. Charles W. Culbertson is a resident of Augusta, Wis., and has an honorable record of service during the war. He enlisted in the army December 10, 1861, and was honorably discharged July 19, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He served as a private and noncommissioned officer in Company D, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, until May 30, 1865, when he was promoted first lieutenant. He was taken prisoner July 20, 1864, and confined at Andersonville and other prisons for seven months, being paroled February 24, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned for disability at \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Soldier is now upward of 70 years of age, generally broken down, and in poor circumstances. It is shown by good testimony that he is afflicted with rheumatism, heart trouble, and a general breaking down of the system due to old age, and is wholly unable to earn a living by manual labor. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken June 16, 1906, and by the evidence of two physicians submitted to your committee. It is further shown that he is poor and without means, with a wife dependent on him for support.

He was a good soldier, and he is a good citizen, in poor circumstances, worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee are of opinion that the facts in his case warrant increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 5925. George W. Graves, of Berlin, Wis., the claimant in this case, was a good soldier and has a highly honorable record. He

enlisted October 16, 1861, as a corporal in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted second lieutenant September 21, 1863, and first lieutenant April 23, 1864, and was honorably mustered out September 20, 1864.

He was originally granted pension under the general law for malarial poisoning and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart at \$6 per month from October 29, 1881, and \$10 per month from March 11, 1885. He is now pensioned at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907.

Soldier is now in the seventy-first year of his age and, as the evidence shows, generally broken down and in poor circumstances. In addition to pensioned disabilities he suffers from enlarged prostate, partial deafness, and other infirmities of old age, and a physician and several neighbors testify that his condition is such that he is entirely incapacitated for the performance of manual labor. Neighbors testify that he is in very ill health and is much of the time confined to his home and incapable of earning a support. It further appears that he is a poor man, without means, and with an invalid daughter dependent upon him for support. The records show that claimant was a good soldier, being promoted from corporal to the rank of first lieutenant.

He is now a good citizen, in poor circumstances, and your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month to aid in his support.

S. 5934. Susan E. Gaffney, whose post-office address is 225 South Ninth street, Newark, N. J., is the helpless and dependent daughter of Patrick Gaffney, late landsman, U. S. S. *Chimo*, U. S. Navy, who served from August 29, 1864, to June 10, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He was granted pension at the bureau under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, which pension he received until his death, November 18, 1895. He left no widow now surviving, and there is no one now drawing any pension on account of his service and death.

The evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant, Susan E. Gaffney, is now 53 years of age and that she has been helpless since she was 2 years of age. She had spinal paralysis when she was an infant, and has never been able to walk since that time. She can not stand on her feet, and in order to move about the house from one place to another she has to crawl and draw herself around by her hands. The facts as to her helplessness and crippled condition from childhood are fully substantiated by good evidence filed with the bill. It is also shown that she has no means and is dependent for her support upon her sisters, who are themselves very poor people. Being over 16 years of age, she can obtain no pension at the bureau, but her case comes within the rule of this committee regarding the matter of pensioning children of soldiers. Your committee recommend pension at the rate of \$12 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 5948. George W. Sparks is a resident of Bald Mountain, Colo., and has an honorable record. He enlisted in the Union Army September 23, 1861, as a private in the Denver City Home Guards, and was honorably mustered out April 1, 1862. He reenlisted April

30, 1862, and served as a private and corporal in Company D, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, for three years, being honorably discharged April 30, 1865.

He never applied for a pension under the general law, but now receives \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Claimant is now in the seventieth year of his age, helpless, and destitute. Evidence on file in his case shows that he is a victim of locomotor ataxia and is an absolute physical wreck, wholly unable to do anything in his own behalf. He is unable to walk or move at all and is confined to a wheel chair, requiring the constant aid and attendance of another person. His grievous condition clearly appears from medical and other affidavits filed with your committee. It is further shown that he is without means of any kind and is entirely dependent upon his small pension for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his helplessness, and poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 5953. John Murray, of 1675 Logan street, Denver, Colo., served as musician in the band of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from June 17, 1861, to August 10, 1862, and was honorably discharged.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month. He filed a claim under the general law May 9, 1888, alleging loss of sight of right eye, but the same was rejected November 28, 1898, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove service origin.

Claimant is now an old man nearly 74 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is totally disabled for manual labor. He is suffering from indigestion, blindness of right eye, and impaired sight of left eye, weak heart, enlarged prostate, and other infirmities of age, and a physician and two neighbors testify that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. It is also shown that claimant is a poor man and without property or means of support except his pension.

On account of his advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 5956. Henry Walters, late private and corporal, Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, served from September 20, 1862, to July 31, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He never filed a claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Claimant is in the seventieth year of his age. His last medical examination, taken January 10, 1900, shows that he suffers from disease of heart, dropsy, and obesity, and is totally disabled, and medical and other evidence on file in the bureau show that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is afflicted with dropsy,

neuralgia, obesity, and old age, and is entirely incapacitated for physical or manual labor. Two neighbors also testify that claimant is in poor health, unable to work; and it further appears that he is poor and without property and dependent upon his pension for support.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable and faithful service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 5958. Lewis J. Laws, of 1672 South Sherman street, Denver, Colo., served as a private and corporal in Company E, One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from August 15, 1862, to August 5, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

He is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age, helpless, and destitute. The evidence shows that he was stricken with paralysis a short while ago; that he is now unable to help himself, and requires the attendance of another person. He also has disease of kidneys, heart trouble, and other infirmities incident to old age, and is absolutely unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. It is also shown that he is destitute of property or other means of support and is entirely dependent on the small pension he receives from the Government.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 5960. Catharine Cooper, now resident at 1721 Emerson street, Denver, Colo., is the widow of James B. Cooper, who enlisted in the Union Army October 3, 1862, as a private in Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was a good soldier and his record is highly honorable. He was promoted to be regimental sergeant-major May 18, 1863, and was advanced to the grade of first lieutenant, Company K, same regiment, October 31, 1863. He was promoted captain July 6, 1864, and honorably resigned at the close of the war, May 17, 1865.

Soldier was granted pension in due course at the bureau under the general law for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart and resulting paralysis, and at the time of his death was receiving a rate of \$72 per month. He died May 14, 1899, of paralysis caused by disease incurred during his service in the army.

The widow is now receiving a general-law pension of \$12 per month, the soldier's army disease having been contracted during his service as an enlisted man. This is the highest pension she can obtain from the bureau, notwithstanding the fact that her husband was later commissioned and held the rank of captain at the time of his discharge.

Mrs. Cooper is now in the sixty-eighth year of her age, broken in health, and in destitute circumstances. The evidence filed with this committee shows that she is blind in right eye and also deaf in right ear, and that she is an invalid from chronic diabetes mellitus, which wholly incapacitates her for any kind of work by which she might earn a support. She is also suffering from rheumatism, which leaves

her in a seriously crippled condition. It is further shown that she is in very needy circumstances, being left without means of support except her small pension which she receives from the Government. It also appears that she herself rendered valuable service during the war as a volunteer nurse, for which, however, she never received any recognition or compensation. She was married to the soldier November 1, 1857, and was therefore his wife during the whole period of his service in the war.

In view of the soldier's long-continued and distinguished service (being promoted from private to the rank of captain), and the widow's grievous physical disabilities and extreme poverty, and in consideration of the fact that she is a war widow, your committee recommend in her case increase of pension to \$20 per month, which is the rate provided by the general law for a captain's widow.

S. 5965. Henry M. Ramsey was a private in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 17, 1863, and was honorably discharged and mustered out December 26, 1864.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for disease of heart contracted during his army service.

He is over 66 years of age and, as the evidence shows, totally disabled and poor. When last medically examined he was rated at \$17 for disease of heart and \$6 for injury to right elbow. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now afflicted with chronic rheumatism and disease of heart, which render him wholly unable to perform manual labor. Two neighbors also testify that claimant is not able to do manual labor and that he has no income except the pension he receives from the Government.

On account of his advanced age, his poverty, and total disability, largely due to causes of service origin, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 6077. Adda M. Conner, the claimant, is the widow of Josiah Conner, alias Cyrus B. Millett, who served during the civil war as a private soldier in Company H, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery. Her case is exceptional in that, while her husband actually served ninety days in the war and was honorably discharged, yet she is denied pension at the bureau.

It appears from the record that Josiah Conner was drafted for the army July 7, 1863, from the Second Maine Congressional District. Not wishing to serve as a drafted man he failed to report, but on December 6 following voluntarily enlisted under the name of Cyrus B. Millett as a private in Company H, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He served with his regiment until about August, 1864, when he was taken sick and sent to hospital, from which he returned home, where he remained ill for some time. Failing to report in time, he was marked as a deserter from September 21, 1864. He surrendered himself, however, under the President's proclamation of March 11, 1865, and was mustered out and honorably discharged May 3, 1865. It further appears that at the same time, in order to complete his military status under the draft of July 7, 1863, he was also honorably discharged as an unassigned Maine volunteer to date May 13, 1865.

The Pension Bureau declines to recognize the legality of the soldier's service in Company H, First Maine Heavy Artillery, on the ground that he was a deserter from the draft, and holds that the period of his legal service was from May 3, 1865, date of first discharge from Maine Heavy Artillery, to May 13, 1865, date of discharge as unassigned volunteer, a period less than ninety days. It is on this account that the widow's application for pension stands denied.

The soldier died October 25, 1905, never having applied for pension during his lifetime. The widow, who was married to him August 2, 1863, is now about 62 years of age and in dependent circumstances. It is manifest that the rejection of her claim is wholly on technical ground. The records show that her husband was duly enlisted, and that he served over ninety days and was honorably discharged. He is reported by the War Department as an honorably discharged soldier of the civil war, and it is further stated that his military status in Company H, First Maine Heavy Artillery, is not affected by the fact that during his service in that organization he had failed to report under his draft.

It does not appear that he had been assigned to any organization when drafted, nor had he been accepted under the draft as fit for soldier, and it is extremely doubtful therefore whether he can be properly considered as having deserted therefrom. Had he not been drafted there would be no question but that his widow would be entitled to pension under his volunteer service.

Your committee are of opinion that the objection to her claim, more or less technical, should not defeat her right to a pension. The equities of the case are all on her side, and it is believed that she should have an allowance of \$12 per month, which is the rate she would have received had her claim been allowed at the bureau.

S. 6108. Joseph Coates was a private in Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 18, 1862, and served nearly three years, being honorably discharged July 5, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$17 per month for chronic rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and disease of stomach and resulting disease of liver, diarrhea, and piles. His claim for increase filed January 21, 1909, was rejected July 7, 1909.

This claimant is now about 68 years of age. In addition to pensioned disabilities he suffers from inguinal hernia, varicose veins of both legs, enlarged prostate gland, arteriosclerosis, and other infirmities of age, and the evidence on file in his case, including reports of bureau surgeons, show that he is totally disabled and wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. A board of surgeons before whom he was examined February 19, 1908, reported in direct terms that claimant was totally disabled for the performance of manual labor. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is an invalid and physically incapacitated, by reason of his several disabilities, for doing anything toward earning a support. It is also shown that he is a poor man, having no property except a small home worth but a few hundred dollars and being practically dependent upon his pension for his support.

In view of soldier's advanced age, his faithful and honorable service of nearly three years, his poverty and total disability for manual labor, largely due to causes of service origin, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 6124. Sarah S. Mendenhall is the widow of Alexander Mendenhall, late private and sergeant, Company K, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Soldier served from August 6, 1864, to March 22, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He established a claim under the general law on account of disease of liver and resulting constipation and irritable heart and slight deafness of both ears, and at the time of his death was a pensioner at the rate of \$17 per month. He died October 12, 1898, the cause of his death being disease of prostate gland.

The widow applied for pension under the general law, but her application was rejected for the reason that soldier's fatal disease was not shown to have been chargeable to his army service. She has no pensionable status under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of her not having married the soldier until subsequent to the passage of that act. For the same reason she can not obtain pension under the act of April 19, 1908.

Mrs. Mendenhall was married to the soldier July 4, 1892. She is now well advanced in years, in delicate health, and in poor circumstances, being left without property and with no income from any source.

In view of the fact that her marriage to soldier occurred within a reasonably short time after June 27, 1890, your committee are of opinion that she should have a pension of \$12 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 6207. Samuel P. Dale enlisted July 6, 1861, as a musician in the band of the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged September 11, 1862. He reenlisted May 16, 1864, as first sergeant in Company K, One hundred and thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out September 21, 1864.

Though undoubtedly entitled to a pension, he refused to apply for one until after the passage of the act of February 6, 1907, when he accepted an allowance of \$12 per month. The papers show that he is upward of 68 years of age, and that he is practically helpless and destitute. He is suffering from tuberculosis, and also from paralysis of right side, with which he was stricken several months ago.

The medical evidence now on file shows that he is absolutely incapable of doing anything and is confined to his home. It also appears that he is desperately poor and without means for his support. He has no property of any kind and no income except his pension, and he has a wife and invalid daughter dependent upon him for support.

On account of his advanced age, his unfortunate physical condition, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 6298. Eliza Brainard, of Robbinston, Me., is the widow of John M. Brainard, late private, Company C, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted January 16, 1862, and

served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged August 12, 1865.

He was granted pension under the general law in the regular course at the bureau for chronic diarrhea, disease of rectum, malarial poisoning, and injury to right shoulder, and at the time of his death was a pensioner at \$24 per month. He died September 13, 1905, of disease of heart.

The widow applied for pension under the general law and also under the act of June 27, 1890. The latter claim was allowed, at \$8 per month, which rate was increased by the widows' act of April 19, 1908, to \$12 per month, this latter being the pension she is now receiving. The claim under the general law was rejected January 18, 1908, on the ground that the soldier's fatal disease was not a result of the disabilities for which he was pensioned and was not otherwise shown as being chargeable to his military service. The action of the Pension Bureau appears correct, and was affirmed on appeal by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mrs. Brainard was married to the deceased soldier February 22, 1874. She is now 67 years of age, practically helpless, and in poor circumstances. Evidence filed with this committee shows that she is suffering from paralysis and is almost helpless, being most of the time confined to the bed and practically all the time under the care of a nurse. It also appears that she is in poor circumstances, having only the house in which she lives, valued at about \$700, and being without means for her support except her small pension.

The papers filed in her case ask that she be allowed pension under the general law from date of soldier's death, but it is a rule of your committee, always held inviolate, never to recommend arrears of pension by special act of Congress. Furthermore, it does not appear that the bureau erred in rejecting the widow's claim under the general law. It is clearly proved that the soldier died of heart disease, which is not shown to have been chargeable to his military service. The claimant, however, is aged, destitute, and helpless, and her husband was a good soldier, who rendered long and honorable service in the war. In consideration of these facts, your committee recommend increase of her pension to \$20 per month to aid in her support.

S. 6299. Susanna A. Johnson, of Brunswick, Me., is the widow of Eugene W. Johnson, who served as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, from October 5, 1863, to July 12, 1865, when his service was honorably terminated. He was on duty in general hospital, Washington, D. C.; in the field of Virginia; and with General Slough's command at Alexandria, Va. Surgeon Johnson died May 16, 1898, and the claim of his widow filed at the bureau under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected under the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated November 24, 1893, in the case of Andrew J. Shannon, on the ground that the service of her husband was not a pensionable service, under the act cited, as he was not regularly mustered into the military service of the United States.

Up to the date of the decision mentioned such service had been held to be pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890. Under the general law acting assistant surgeons are on the same footing with assistant surgeons, as to pensions, who were regularly mustered into

the service. They endured similar hardships and were exposed to the same danger.

Mrs. Johnson was married to the deceased officer September 7, 1875. She is now, as the evidence shows, about 60 years old, in delicate health, and in poor circumstances, having practically no income except what she may earn by her own personal efforts. She is a woman in high standing and in need of a pension.

Your committee believe that her case comes within the spirit, if not the strict letter, of the service pension laws, which were intended, as they believe, to cover all branches of the service pensionable under the general law. There are many precedents for special legislation in this case, and it is recommended that the widow be granted a pension of \$12 per month.

S. 6300. Orville V. Percy, the claimant in this case, was a private and corporal in Company L, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. He served during the civil war for nearly two years, having enlisted October 7, 1863, and being honorably discharged June 20, 1865. Near the close of the war, while on duty with his regiment in South Carolina, he was wounded by bushwhackers, being shot through the left arm and side.

He is now on the pension roll at \$16 per month for gunshot wound of left arm and side, having been increased at different times from \$2½ per month, at which rate he was originally pensioned from discharge. His last claim for increase, filed November 21, 1908, was rejected March 17, 1909, and nervous prostration and paralysis alleged as a result of pensioned wound was said by the medical authorities of the Pension Bureau not to be shown as a result.

Claimant is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In addition to wound received in battle, he is shown to be suffering from nervous debility and partial paralysis of right side and is totally disabled for manual labor. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken January 6, 1909, and by medical evidence filed with this committee. Dr. Arthur R. Wilson testifies that soldier has external and internal hemorrhoids, partial paralysis of right side, and is totally disabled for any kind of labor. Two neighbors testify that claimant is physically weak and unable to work, and that he has no property and no means of support except the pension he receives from the Government.

On account of soldier's advanced age, his faithful and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 6320. Henry Hoss enlisted December 3, 1863, and served as private, sergeant, and first sergeant in Company H, Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, until July 30, 1865, when he was promoted first lieutenant. He was honorably discharged and mustered out September 11, 1865.

He is now a pensioner under the general law at \$24 per month for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, chronic diarrhea and resulting piles, having been increased at different times from \$3 per month, at which rate he was originally pensioned from date of discharge. His last claim for increase, filed March 4, 1908, was rejected November 12, 1909.

When claimant was last medically examined November 3, 1909, he was rated at \$24 per month for rheumatism, \$12 for disease of heart, and \$17 for chronic diarrhea and piles. A board of surgeons before whom he was examined September 22, 1909, reported that claimant was totally disabled for manual labor by reason of rheumatism, disease of heart, and chronic diarrhea, and was entitled to \$30 per month. Dr. J. H. Jones testifies that claimant is suffering from chronic rheumatism, heart disease, and chronic diarrhea, which often confines him to his bed, and that he is unable to perform manual labor. He is about 64 years of age and with but little means and is in need of relief, which an increase of his pension would give him. It is believed that his condition is such that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month is warranted, his disabilities being of service origin.

S. 6348. Joseph M. Kimball, of No. 14 Third street, Bangor, Me., was a private in Companies B and H, Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Infantry. He was a good soldier and has a highly honorable record of service during the civil war. He enlisted August 21, 1861, and served faithfully and continuously until March 26, 1867, when he was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

His last medical examination shows that he suffers from rheumatism, disease of heart, disease of digestive organs, double inguinal hernia, partial deafness, and other infirmities of age, and is totally disabled, and medical and other evidence on file in the bureau show that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, is conclusive evidence of his total disability for earning a support.

He is about 68 years of age and in needy circumstances. He has no property and is without means of any kind, and is worthy and deserving of relief. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 6354. Thomas S. Stephens was a private in Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted January 21, 1863, and that he was discharged August 12, 1863.

He is now on the pension rolls at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Soldier is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age and, as the evidence shows, generally broken down and in needy circumstances. It appears from his last medical examination, taken August 1, 1906, that he suffers from rheumatism, heart disease, injury to right ankle, disease of rectum, and senile debility, and is totally disabled, and medical and other evidence filed with this committee show that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. A physician and two neighbors testify that claimant is unable to work, and it further appears that he is poor and solely dependent upon his pension for support.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended, as proposed in the bill.

S. 6463. Celia Jenks, the claimant in this case, applied for pension at the bureau as the widow of Marcellus Jenks, late private, Company L, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company K, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry. Her application was rejected on the ground that she was unable to prove her title as legal widow of the soldier by establishing divorce of a former living wife.

The official records show that Marcellus Jenks served in the army during the civil war from May 9, 1863, to April 13, 1864, and from March 22 to July 15, 1865, and that he was honorably discharged. He was granted pension at the bureau on account of deafness and other injuries incurred during his military service, and at the time of his death was a pensioner at the rate of \$16 per month. He died of heart disease March 26, 1902.

Claimant and soldier were duly and ceremonially married September 11, 1882, and they lived together as husband and wife and were so recognized up to the date of his death. The claimant had never been previously married. The soldier, however, was first married, it appears, in 1866 to one Hannah Sisco and lived with her for about four months, when he was arrested for passing counterfeit money, tried, and sentenced to the state prison for two years. The evidence shows that the first wife consulted counsel and was advised that because she was under 14 years of age when her marriage took place, and because of the conviction and sentence of her husband, her marriage to him was null and void and she was free to marry again. She did so and was married in February, 1868, and lived with her second husband until his death in 1886. In 1891 she was again married, to one James G. Huzzey, and is recognized as his wife. Soldier declared that he was divorced from his first wife, but no proof of the same can be found.

In his reply to marriage circular he recognized the claimant, Celia, as his wife, and the proof shows that she was so recognized by all who knew her. It appears that until she filed her application for pension claimant was in full ignorance that her husband had been previously married and believed that her marriage to him was in every respect lawful. It was only when she endeavored to procure the evidence required by the bureau that she learned the contrary. It fully appears from the evidence on file that claimant married the soldier innocently and in good faith, and lived with him as a faithful wife for nearly twenty years. These are the facts as shown by evidence. It also appears that claimant is about 54 years of age and that she is practically helpless, having been recently stricken with paralysis. It is further shown that she is absolutely destitute and has been without means of any kind except such money as she earned when she was able to work.

The fact that the claimant is unable to prove the divorce of the soldier's first wife should not operate as a bar to a pension, especially when it is considered that if his former wife is now living she has no title whatever to pension on account of his service, as she

is the lawful wife of the last man she married or is living in adulterous cohabitation with him.

Your committee are of the opinion that the claimant should be recognized as the widow of the soldier and that she should have a pension of \$12 per month, which is the rate she would have received had her claim been allowed at the bureau.

S. 6468. Charles M. Long, alias Max Von Rogester, of 712 Devine street, Jacksonville, Fla., served as a private in Company H, Fourth Regiment, and Company B, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, from October 7, 1861, to July 17, 1865, and was honorably discharged. After the war he served three years as a private, corporal, and sergeant in Troop A, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, having enlisted December 21, 1865, and being honorably discharged December 21, 1868.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month. He is about 70 years old, totally disabled, and poor. The evidence in his case shows that he suffers from left inguinal hernia, partial paralysis of left side, rheumatism, and other infirmities of age, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support. It is also shown that he is poor and without means for his support except his small pension. On account of his advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 6519. Mary L. B. McBride is the widow of Robert McBride, late captain Company F, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Her soldier husband rendered long and faithful service during the war. He entered the army April 18, 1861, at the first call for troops, as a private in Company F, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served until August 9, 1861, when he was honorably discharged. He was commissioned and mustered in August 10, 1861, as second lieutenant with Company F, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1862. He was wounded at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, and was advanced to the grade of captain July 1, 1863. He was honorably discharged and mustered out August 24, 1864.

Captain McBride was originally granted a small pension under the general law, and subsequently accepted an increased rate under the act of June 27, 1890. At the time of his death he was pensioned at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He died May 3, 1909.

The widow has filed no claim at the bureau, for the reason that existing laws do not cover her case. Her husband's death was not due to wound or disease incurred in the service, and she therefore can obtain no relief under the general law, and she has no pensionable status under the acts of June 27, 1890, and April 19, 1908, on account of her not having married the soldier until subsequent to the passage of the former act.

The widow was married to the deceased soldier June 27, 1891. She is now 57 years of age and in very poor circumstances, being left without property or means of support of any kind. Inasmuch as her marriage to soldier occurred within a reasonably short time

after the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, it is believed she should have a pension of \$12 per month, for which allowance your committee find many precedents.

S. 6537. Warren I. Buzzell enlisted September 10, 1862, as a private in Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged August 31, 1863. He reenlisted March 4, 1865, as a corporal in Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably mustered out August 28, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He established a claim under the general law on account of malarial poisoning, chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, and is now pensioned at \$17 per month. Claims for increase filed October 25, 1903, and February 24, 1909, were rejected July 25, 1907, and May 3, 1909, respectively.

When claimant was last examined, April 7, 1909, he was rated at \$15 for heart disease, \$10 for disease of liver, \$6 for disease of spleen, \$8 for malaria, and \$8 for disease of rectum. The concluding paragraph of the examining surgeon's report is as follows:

We find this man so disabled from disease of heart, malaria and resulting disease of liver and spleen, disease of rectum, and piles, following chronic diarrhea, as to be entitled to \$30 per month.

Claimant is 67 years of age and, as the evidence shows, in needy circumstances. He has a family dependent upon him and is now unable to work and is without means for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his faithful and honorable service, his poverty and total disability for manual labor, due to causes of service origin, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 6618. Samuel E. Tuttle served as musician in the band of the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry from August 28, 1861, to April 12, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. He reenlisted August 12, 1862, as a private in Company I, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was appointed principal musician of his regiment June 20, 1864, and was honorably mustered out August 15, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He applied under the general law December 9, 1882, claiming on account of bronchitis, but his application was rejected December 13, 1897, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove service origin.

Claimant is now upward of 62 years of age. He has not been medically examined for many years, but evidence filed with your committee shows that he suffers from catarrh, disease of nervous system, chronic rheumatism, piles, and impaired sight, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor for the support of himself and family. His total incapacity is substantiated by the evidence of a physician and one neighbor. It is further shown that claimant is in very needy circumstances, his only property being a small home worth about \$500. He is without other means of support, and your committee are of opinion that his long and honorable service, his

total disability and poverty, warrant increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 6623. Albert Siler was a private in Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 1, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 12, 1865.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He filed a claim under the general law December 15, 1890, alleging that while in service he contracted typhoid fever and diphtheria, causing disease of lungs, kidneys, and stomach. This claim was rejected May 17, 1892, on the ground that a ratable degree of disability from causes alleged was not shown from date of filing application.

Claimant is now about 67 years of age. His last medical examination, taken August 4, 1904, showed that he was greatly afflicted by reason of partial loss of sight and left inguinal hernia, and the examining surgeon reported in direct terms that he was totally disabled for manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant suffers from great impairment of sight, also left inguinal hernia, chronic bronchitis, and other infirmities, and is absolutely unable to perform manual labor. It is also shown that he has no property except a small home and no means of support apart from his pension.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable and faithful service of nearly three years, his total disability and poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 6634. Samuel Brockway served as private, corporal, and sergeant in Company F, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from January 25, 1864, to July 13, 1865, when honorably discharged. After the war he served four years in the United States Marine Corps, having enlisted September 22, 1865, and being honorably discharged September 28, 1869.

He never applied under the general law, but is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907.

Claimant is now about 64 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for nearly fifteen years, but the evidence submitted to your committee shows that he is unable to perform manual labor. He suffers from rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, and other troubles, and a physician and two neighbors testify that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. Dr. T. F. Thomson testified November 17, 1909, as follows:

In appearance he is aged, thin, and pale, showing premature senility and malnutrition. There are calcareous deposits in joints of right thumb and other finger joints of both hands, chronic rheumatism of right knee, and lumbago. The arteries are sclerosed, the heart hypertrophied and rapid. The prostate gland is enlarged, causing frequent urination. He also suffers from chronic constipation. He is totally unable to earn his living by manual labor or otherwise.

It is shown that claimant has no property or other resources, and no means of support except his small pension. On account of his advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 6664. George W. Farrington, the claimant in this case, is a resident of 1318 East Second street, Long Beach, Cal. He was a good soldier and he has a first-class record. He enlisted in the Union Army December 10, 1862, as a private in Company L, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, to serve three years. He was transferred to Company I, Twenty-third Veteran Reserve Corps, March 14, 1864, and was honorably mustered out as corporal September 12, 1865. After the war he reenlisted in the Regular Army as a private in Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, in which he served three years, being honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant August 10, 1870. He again enlisted July 18, 1872, in Company K, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and was honorably discharged as first sergeant December 11, 1875, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of disease of lungs contracted in service and in line of duty.

He is now on the pension rolls under the general law at \$14 per month for disease of lungs incurred during his service in the Regular Army. His claim for increase, filed April 27, 1903, was rejected September 1, 1903.

Soldier is now in the sixty-fourth year of his age and, as the evidence shows, totally disabled and in needy circumstances. When last medically examined, June 24, 1903, he was rated at \$14 for disease of lungs, \$6 for disease of heart, and \$14 for partial paralysis of left side. A board of surgeons before whom he was examined July 20, 1902, reported that claimant was so disabled from disease of left lung, chest, and heart, and partial paralysis as to be incapable of performing manual labor and was entitled to \$30 per month.

Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from disease of lungs and heart and weakness of left arm and leg and left side of body, and is wholly unable to perform any manual labor. His total incapacity is substantiated by medical and other affidavits. It is also shown that he is destitute of means and has nothing for his support except his small pension. On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service during and since the war, his extreme poverty, and total disability, partly due to cause of service origin, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 6666. David Barcus served as a private in Company G, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, from March 20, 1862, to March 22, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew disability pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. This claimant is an old man of about 67 years of age, generally broken down, and poor.

It appears from his last medical examination, taken October 4, 1905, that he suffered from disease of stomach, rheumatism, and general debility, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Papers filed with this committee, including the evidence of a physician, show that claimant is now physically disabled by reason of old age and other infirmities, and is wholly unable to earn his support by manual

labor. It also appears that he is poor and practically without means, and is worthy and deserving of relief.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 6683. Thomas Welsh, the claimant in this case, is resident at 228 Arthur street, Portland, Oreg. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record. He enlisted May 9, 1861, as a private in Battery B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and was honorably discharged and mustered out August 31, 1864.

He is now a pensioner at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He applied under the general law March 17, 1888, on account of deafness and disease of feet, but his application was rejected May 31, 1904, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove service origin.

This claimant is now an old man, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken August 22, 1906, that he is totally deaf in right ear and partly so in left ear and that he is also afflicted with heart disease, right inguinal hernia, enlarged prostate, and other infirmities of age, and is absolutely unable to perform manual labor. Evidence on file in the bureau also shows that the claimant is totally disabled and physically unable to do anything toward earning a support. Evidence to the same effect is also filed with your committee. It is further shown that he is in destitute circumstances, having no property and being entirely dependent on his small pension for the support of himself and aged wife. He was a good soldier and the records show that he served honorably and faithfully for over three years.

He is now aged, totally disabled and destitute, and your committee are of opinion that the facts in his case warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 6684. Sarah R. Helsby is the widow of Thomas H. Helsby, who rendered long and honorable service in the Union Army during the civil war. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army August 5, 1861, and was on duty at various hospitals and with the Army of the Potomac for over four years, being honorably discharged on tender of resignation October 1, 1865.

Doctor Helsby died of diabetes September 26, 1906. At the time of his death he was a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month. His widow was granted pension under the same law at \$8 per month, which rate was increased by the widows' act of April 19, 1908, to \$12 per month, the latter being her present pension.

Mrs. Helsby was married to the deceased officer November 3, 1862, and was his wife during the greater part of his service. She is now about 68 years of age, in very delicate health, and also in absolute destitute circumstances. She is no longer able to do anything toward earning her support and she is left without property and with no means of any kind except her small pension. The evidence filed

with the committee shows that her need has been so great that she has been compelled to accept the charitable offerings of her friends.

Her husband served long and faithfully during the war, and in view of claimant's extreme poverty, and in consideration of the fact that she is a war widow, your committee think that her pension should be increased to \$20 per month to aid in her support.

Your committee report the bill favorably and recommend that it pass.

